Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-9-" King Lear." BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-8-" Heart and Hand." BOOTH'S THEATRE-8-" Monte Cristo." Casino-8-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." COSMOPOLITAN-8-" Old Shimates."
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-" Seven-Twenty-Eight. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-" Pirates." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Streets of New-York." HAVERLY'S 14rm STREET THEATRE-S-"Scheria: A

Romance of Russia."

HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRY-9-"Micaela." Madison Square Theatre-8:30-" Young Mrs. Wit throp." GARDEN-8-Thatcher, Primrose and West's

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-San Francisco

Minatrels. THALIA THEATRE-8-" Luftschlosser." THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" McSorley's Inflation." UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S-"A Parisian Romance."
WALLACK'STREATRE—7:45—"The Silver King"

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand. PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Details of a plot affecting Belgium and other European States have been discovered in Brussels. === The Conservative-Republican journals in Paris demand the reinstatement of the French Princes in the Army. == Socialistic societies with a membership of 1,000 have been discovered in Andalusia, Spain. === The laws relating to Jews in Russia are to be examined and amended. === The St. Petersburg Golos has been suspended by the Government. === It is thought that the negotiations between Prus ta and the Vatican will be suspended.

DOMESTIC .- A dispatch was received at the Navy Department yesterday giving the names of the crew of the Ashuelot who were lost. === Gilbert, the actor, has brought suit against the proprietors of the Newhall House for \$20,000 damages. === A Miss Holly, of Orangeburg County, S. C., was burned severely and died at the hour fixed for her marriage. = John M. Cloud, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, died suddenly yesterday. - Johnson's paper-bag factory, Middletown, Ohio, and the old Malley cotton mills, Williamstown, Mass., were burned yesterday. John Hazlett, a horseman, of New-York, was drowned yesterday at Rye. - Margaret Mather, actress, is seriously ill in Boston with pneumonia. === Pricats in Roman Catholic churches, Lawrence, Mass., yesterday promised that the creditors of the Augustinian Society would be paid in time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A stowaway on the Glamorgan, suspected of complicity in the Phonix Park murder, was examined yesterday and discharged. = A woman and two children were burned to death on Staten Island. = The examination of Salmi Morse was adjourned. ==== Father Hespelein referred to the victims of the school disaster. The Rev. Dr. Newman preached on the prophecy of Daniel. == It is proposed to organize a new Stock Exchange.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 480 : lowest, 340; average, 42140.

A sign of liberality has appeared in St. Petersburg which will give satisfaction even outside of Russia. The Hebrew Immigration Aid Association of this city especially will hear it with joy. A commission has been appointed to examine and amend the laws relating to Jews in Russia to see what ought to be done to soften their condition. This is a step in the right direction, although it is a short one. However, the lot of Hebrews in Russia is so hard that an inquiry into it can hardly fail to bring about some improvement. As an offset to this spasm of liberality comes the news that the Golos newspaper has been suspended for its "mischievous tone" in discussing State institutions and reforms.

Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter this morning is especially valuable for the amount of trustworthy information which it contains, and which is not to be found elsewhere in print. It is a summary of his observations on the woollen manufacture of Great Britain, and cannot fail to instruct all persons who are interested in our one industry which, more than any other, is sensitive to English competition. Mr. Porter makes clear the odds which our mannfacturers have to struggle with. Although the number of our woollen factories here is larger than in England, they are widely separated. In Great Britain they are concentrated within a radius of 2212 miles. Double the number of operatives are engaged there. The tables of statistics which Mr. Porter has prepared show the excess of wages paid in the United States. In some divisions of the woollen trade we give double for the same work. The most benighted Free-trader and the Anti-monopolist cannot fail to see a great light if they will only give this letter their careful study.

A commendable effort was made at last winter's session of the Legislature by Mr. Catlin to pass a law to stop the outrages perpetrated upon poor people who are induced to the instalment plan. The attempt to secure owing to political influence from the Bowery. But public opinion was considerably aroused in the matter, and unscrapulous dealers for a while acted with a little more decency. They are now back at, their old tricks as a Police Court item which appears in our local columns that no separate record of it was given by "faces, breasts and gloves covered with practicable to secure seed and sugar from the same

lay ill. Even a hot stove was taken and the year being 464,171,828 pounds, actually was robbery and outrage. The dealer's coun- failing to comprehend the sound reason for rights that need curtailment.

Some interesting tables sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in this city, and recently published, call attention, among other things, to \$15 63 per ton-the Commission having to the excess of deaths caused in New-York by pneumonia over those from the same disease in Berlin, a place of nearly the same size. The deaths in Berlin from this cause in 1882 were 1.823, while in New-York they were 3,472- still larger imports of blooms at lower duty. nearly double. Such a state of affairs will not astonish any one who has glanced regularly over the obituary notices in the newspapers, especially of persons of prominence. The fatal sickness in many cases has been pneumonia. An inquiry among physicians, the result of which is published elsewhere, develops the fact that this trouble is now almost epidemic in New-York. Some unknown atmospheric influence seems to predispose New-Yorkers to this ill2 ness. The mortality is confined chiefly to old people, but many persons who are still young are attacked by it. In view of these circumstances, the need of great care against exposure in this trying weather cannot be impressed too strongly upon any one.

WORK FOR A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE. The official copy of the Tariff bill as it finally passed the Senate has at last been printed. It is no longer a matter of wonder that the most intelligent Protectionists and the ablest Free Traders are opposing this mangled measure with equal earnestness. Excellent provisions are still there, which have led the public to the impression that, in spite of some defects, the bill was, on the whole, an admirable one. But it is impossible now, and would be impossible until several hundred lawsuits had been decided by the courts, to determine how far the useful provisions of the original bill have been left alive by the process of ignorant or unreasoning "amendment." No one can conceive how largely the intentions of the Tariff Commission and of the Senate Committee have been defeated who has not closely compared the present official copy with the original measure. Those parts of the original bill which escaped with little or no amendment are generally good. But grotesque blunders have been made in the process of so-called 'amendment."

For instance, there was originally reported a provision that all galvanized iron and steel should pay an additional duty. Then some anxious defender of Western farmers thought that the words "except fence-wire" should be inserted, and it was done. But he made the motion and the Senate adopted it so carelessly that the clause now reads:

On all of the kinds of iron or steel, or articles o manufactures of iron or steel, hereinbefore in this act enumerated, except fence-wire when galvantzed or coated with any metal or alloy, or mixture of metals, by any process whatsoever, not including paints, there shall be paid (excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, terms plates and taggers' tin, and hereinbe fore provided for) one-fourth cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act.

The words in italics were inserted by amendment. Reading the clause without them, we find the real intention of the Committee there to relieve persons from the payment of a and of the Senate. But the mover should part of their taxes almost everybody was have put them into the clause in brackets, or | ready to believe the story. Even the Tax Combeen careful to follow them by a comma, for the provision as it stands, without the comma, a ring might be at work, but that they had no merely adds \$5 60 per ton to the duty on about 1,600,000 tons of iron and steel. It there is a large and steady decrease each cannot be said that this error, by which about year in the amount received by the city from \$9,000,000 would be unintentionally added to personal taxes, while there ought to be a large the duties on iron and steel, was a mere increase, no convincing evidence has yet been bill before him, with that error in it, day after day from February 9 to its final passage, February 20. No Senator read the bill carefully enough during all that time, it seems,

to discover its actual import. This is but an illustration of the disorganization wrought by over two hundred amendments that were thrust into the bill, for the most part by Democrats, and without any proper consideration of their effect. Until the 12th instant, "scrap steel of every description, including old steel railway bars, steel railway bar crop ends," and ends of billets, ingots and slabs, with limitations as to length, were retained in the bill where the Tariff Commission properly put them, subject to the same duty as pig-iron. When Mr. McPherson was supported by all the Democrats and by eight Republicans in altering this part of the bill, he contrived to get it into such city departments. And we have mentioned a shape that the above articles were wholly omitted, and no duty is anywhere fixed upon them. They might be included under either of three general clauses, at 30, 35 or 40 per cent. Another blundering amendment puts taggers' iron at 30 per cent, perhaps about .8 of a cent per pound, while sheet-iron of No. 29 wire-gauge in thickness is left to pay 112 cents per pound, and galvanized sheet not thinner than No. 29 pays 1 cent per pound additional, though there really is no extra duty whatever on galvanized sheet thinner than that. Another amendment on page 35 dropped out blooms or blanks for railway tires, and left them to pay the full duty of the finished tires, 214 cents per pound, or else to come in as "steel not otherwise provided for" at 30 per cent, as a lawsuit may determine. Still another amendment lumped under one duty of 40 per cent all kinds of steel, crucible or Bessemer, worth 5 cents per pound or less, upon which the Tariff Commission had imposed specific duties ranging from .6 of 1 cent to 2 cents per pound.

This brings us to the second defect of the bill; the reasonable adjustment of duties, with a view to secure for different branches of industry measurably corresponding defence, has in some important respects been defeated, mainly by seaseless or mischievous amendments. Again, we use the iron and steel schedule for illustration because that part of the bill has aroused more determined opposition than any other, and the work of amendment has perhaps wrought more mis- in regard to their annual race, and the impres-

chief there than elsewhere. duction in many important finished products the other. Is this the spirit of generous emuof iron and steel, and in order to do so safely, endeavored to stop some of the leaks through which unfinished or cheap forms of iron and ball clubs have been handled by professional steel had been coming in as a flood, threatening to drown out our industries. Thus, while playing professional clubs-something happily taking off duties which amounted last year to put an end to at Harvard. \$1,951,184 on steel rails alone, it proposed a buy furniture and other household articles on higher duty than before on steel blooms and professionalism by men who call themselves other unfinished or cheap forms of steel. For amateurs was at Tammany Hall on Saturday adequate legislation on the subject failed, the Commission saw that steel in forms ready night. The character of this "amateur" and for rolling could not be admitted at low rates without prostrating the manufacture of rails, plainly shown by the accounts. "Many of the if the duty on rails was to be cut down to the rounds were genuine ring fights." We read of minimum of safety. Prior to 1881 the importation of blooms had been so insignificant

man's single room, while his wife and child to \$5,922,081, the quantity in the latter woman was beaten. The Justice said that this greater than that of steel rails. But the Senate, his legal right. If this be so, here are legal ad valorem duty on blooms, which is weakest makes competition most dangerous to our manufactures, cut it down from 45 to 40 per cent, and then further reduced the duty on steel rails recommended \$17 92, and the present duty being \$28. In other words, the Senate takes off duties on steel rails yielding \$2,384,822 last year, and at the same time provides for Similar defects run through the bill wherever it has been much "amended."

No reasonable member of Congress will vote to expose the industries of the country to these destructive blunders. Nobody wants to raise the duty on pig-iron to \$12 10 per ton; no one ought to want an act that would involve boundless and endless litigation; no reasonable man can think it safe to put down the duty on fluished rails \$2 24 below the Commission's rate, and at the same time to cut down the duty on blooms \$4 38 below the Commission's rate. The alternative has become a simple one. A member who honestly wants any tariff reduction this year will vote for non-concurrence and amendment by a committee of conference. Those who vote otherwise will make it plain that they want no revision or reduction this year.

IN NEED OF RADICAL TREATMENT. There have been many indications in this city of late that the municipal body is in a decidedly uphealthy condition. Ulcers have appeared with alarming frequency on one after another of its branches. It is evident that the disorders are of a constitutional nature; and if their corrupting tendency is not soon arrested much more serious results may follow. Doctors may disagree as to the treatment required, but there will be no difference of opinion in regard to the disease. In fact, the very atmosphere that surrounds the city government seems to be tainted.

The \$40,000 Burnham defalcation in the office of the Dock Board was one of the comparatively recent symptoms of trouble. That was yet fresh in the public mind when the \$60,000 Gale embezzlement was disclosed. Then we had some unpleasant revelations about the management of the Public Works Department, quickly followed by the announcement that another trusted clerk had misappropriated \$9,800 of dock funds. While the public were yet pondering over these humiliating exhibitions of the weakness of our municipal system they were startled by the exposure of a corrupt ring in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. That ring, there is reason to believe, has pocketed \$100,000, and it may be several times that amount. About the same time it was shown that there was collusion between a clerk in whom the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had great confidence and a person who was bidding for a meat contract. The information furnished by the clerk to the contractor will cost the city \$70,000 this year in the extra price which that department has to pay for meat for the asylums and prisons.

The next branch of the municipal body to

attract public attention was the Tax Office.

missioners said that it was possible that such evidence of it. Further than the fact that us in that quarter. The stir over that matter had not fairly subsided when a new cause for suspicion and alarm appeared in the Police Department, The Commissioners of Accounts suddenly presented themselves there and demanded the key of a safe. It was not produced and they then seized the safe and had it forcibly opened. Then followed diszgreeable rumors of another deficiency in somebody's accounts. These rumors have not been verified, but they recall to the public mind that it was not very long ago when a Commissioner in that department was found to be in posession of \$20,000 which should have been deposited long before with the City Chamberlain. The very readiness of the public mind to accept these charges of fraud, even when brought forward on very slight evidence, shows how deep-scated is the distrust of our enough to show that there is reason for it. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been stolen, in one way and another, in various branches of the municipal government within a comparatively short time. Not a single person has been punished for these frauds. Cterks are allowed to help themselves to the public funds, and when detected they are allowed to "resign" and the public is informed that " it is of no consequence." No person seems to feel called upon to prosecute and punish these offenders. This manner of doing business is admirably calculated to increase rather than diminish these frauds upon the treasury of the people. There is reason to fear that only a small part

of the corruption existing in our city government has come to the surface. What is needed to cure these evils is a different public sontiment. Easy-going officials, like those in the Dock Board, are encouraged to fluence. continue in their old methods because there is no aggressive public demand for anything different. Herbert Spencer was right when he said that we are too ready to suffer imposition and to permit abuses. We occupy ourselves with personal affairs to the neglect of public duties. If such abuses as we have mentioned are allowed to exist without correction, where will the end be?

"AMATEUR" ATHLETICS,

The professional tendency of amateur athletics is much to be regretted. Harvard and Yale squabble for weeks over points of detail sion produced upon the public is that each is The Commission sought to make a large re- trying its best to outwit and get the better of lation which should characterize gentlemen who engage in athletic sports? College basetrainers and have obtained their practice by But the most disgusting recent exhibition of

purely scientific exhibition of boxing" is "knocked out" and "failing to rise," their

Murray with seizing all the furniture in a poor suddenly rose to \$1,972,577, and in 1882 looking like "particularly savage butchers." These bloody and infuriated men who knocked each other about the stage amid cries of "Slug him," "Give it to him," "Knock him down," were not prize-fighters as the reader might sel declared that his client acted strictly within a higher and specific duty here, restored an suppose. They are understood to be gentlemen giving a "scientific exhibition" of a healthful just when the low price of metals abroad and innocent sport. We have lately had considerable discussion over the propriety of allowing professional pugilists to give exhibitions of sparring. At these exhibitions, however, platoens of policemen have surrounded the ring ready to interfere at any symptoms of "knocking out." The pugilists have conducted themselves with calmness and decorum. They have gently caressed each other's features with their gloves, curbed their tempers, avoided "slugging," and the police have had no reason for interference. What a contrast to the scenes of Saturday night! Had the pugilists at Madison Square Garden been allowed the freedom accorded the "amateurs" at Tammany Hall there would have been a loud protest raised throughout the city. As a matter of fact any of the Madison Square exhibitions would have been promptly broken up and the principals arrested at the first appearance of the brutal violence which characterized the entire exhibition at Tammany Hall. The prizefighters sparred like gentlemen, "gentlemen" sparred like "prize-fight-It appears therefore that our "gentlemanly" athletes would do well to sit at the feet of Sullivan, Coburn, Mace and Slade and take lessons in decency, self-restraint and gentlemanly bearing. But what potent charm is there in the word "amateur" which enables the wearer to transgress our ordinances? If a professional pugilist is to be arrested for "knocking out" his opponent at a public exhibition, why should not the same rule be applied to an amateur?

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

"Only a week more and this Congress will abolish itself." A great many men said this to each other on Saturday, with a sense of coming relief. Improvement in the markets seemed likely to begin, at one time last week, in advance of the adjournment of Congress, but if any efforts to that end were made they proved of little avail. The tendency of all markets was dispirited and disheartening for the present, with general anticipation of better things if Congress gets out of the way without doing mischief. The transactions shown by bank exchanges were very small, amounting to only \$649,397,619 for the five working days of last week. Exclusive of exchanges arising from sales of stocks, the number of shares sold in five days having been about 2,000,000, the other exchanges were less than \$400,000,000, and 27.3 per cent below those of the corresponding broken week of last year. In not a few cases bankers and merchants are made to realize that uncertainty as to Congressional action has almost blocked the business of their customers and correspondents, and possibly a larger share of the present dulness is ascribed to that cause than actually results from it.

The banks lost about \$1,800,000 to the Treasury last week, all in coin. As their reported loss in averages was \$1,495,000 specie and \$1,330,200 currency, it is inferred that shipments of large amounts of currency were made. The domestic exchanges rule strongly against New-York at the grain-handling centres, and much money has been sent thither, while purchases by the West and South from Eastern manufacturers and merchants have been rather smaller than usual. This movement to the interior was hardly expected to appear in such force during the present month, but the losses to the Treasury have been anticipated. Since January 27 the Treasury has added \$7,300,000 to its balances here, and the banks have lost about \$8,800,000 in cash, printer's blunder; it was a blunder of those produced, to show anything wrong in the Tax having meanwhile expanded their loans therefore to afford an interesting discussion who moved and voted for the amendment, and Office. But there is an uneasy feeling that \$6,500,000. Operations in products appear to of some urgent phases of the Temperance of every Senator who sat studying the printed there may be serious trouble in store for explain this expansion at a time when other question. Extremists in Temperance Reform The Treasury had no success in getting bonds for redemption last week, and, notwithstanding the stagnation in branches of trade that are affected by the tariff and the internal taxes, is taking in much more money than it pays out. Any definite decision, whether for or against a reduction of taxes, is likely to be followed for a time by some increased activity in purchases and payments, and if adverse to reduction by increased revenue. The accumuation of money by the Treasury, on the other hand, will not be checked until the 1st of June or July, when a new law may take effect, if one should be passed. From these considerations a further depletion of bank reserves might be inferred, especially if the speculation in products remains active.

Cotton has declined a little, with no reported sales for export even at the decline. The receipts at ports were 134,448 bales last week, against 60,160 for the corresponding week last year. European advices unfavorable to exports of hog products caused some depression in that market; coffee declined a little, and speculation in petroleum runs toward lower prices. The dealings in dry-goods were moderate in amount, though stimulated a little by better news from the river regions of the West and by the advancing tendency of wool. Wheat has been depressed, with heavy sales and small demand for export, and corn has also declined, but oats are firmly held. It is regarded by many as a matter of encouragement that the heavy failures in iron have not led to others, and the only commercial reverses reported during the past week have been of miner importance. The prevailing hope that better business will follow Congressional adjournment has a sustaining in-

THE SUGAR QUEST.

General William G. Le Duc, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, was heartily recognized by public resolution at the recent annual meeting in Geneva of the New-York State Sugar Association, as the father of the country's very promising sorghum industry; and of Professor Peter Collier it was well said, in the same express and formal way, that to him "more than to any other scientific man of the world are we indebted for discoveries and for the settlement of practical questions in the manufacture of syrup and sugar." Director Sturtsvant, of the Experiment Station, related how some years ago he went to Washington an avowed opponent of this interest, but in the chemist's room was readily convinced of his error. He referred to profitable culture of Northern cane as now a "settled fact"; mentioned the great number of its varieties-probably 150 or more-as important in view of the prospect offered of obtaining, by selection of seed, kinds with larger percentage of sweet, as has been done with sugar beet; and spoke of the probability of best results from custure where the plants can have most sunlight during their period of growth.

Dr. Collier referred to his ignorance and faith at starting; summarized leading conclusions from his thousands of analyses within the past four years of 100 varieties, all of which contain about the same amount of available sugar, and that but very little less than the sugar-cane of Louisiana; commented on the encouraging results in field and factory during 1882, notably at Rio Grande, N. J., where the seed is said to have paid for raising the crop, and knock downs," "staggering blows," men the cost of manufacture was only \$1.75 per 100 weight of sugar; expressed the opinion that it is

shows. A dealer was charged before Justice | the Bureau of Statistics; in that year it | blood," "panting like dying bullocks," and | plant the same season, and spoke of the immense use made of the seed as food by the liuman family, more persons living on it than on corn and wheat put together, among them 60,000,000 peoule of Bengal, in India, also immense numbers in Asia and in South Africa, from which latter country he received forty varieties used there and unknown to us. He doubts the theory of hybridization: among all the kinds raised in Washington grounds there was no

instance of mixture. For practical suggestions as to growth and manufacture, Dr. Collier's address was also noteworthy. Suckers are not harmful to syrup, but exceedingly so in sugar-making, therefore preference should be given to sorts of which such superfluous growth is not characteristic. If cane is thoroughly ripe the effect of frost upon it is almost nothing; if not ripe it is unfavorable. The best way is to work the cane immediately after cutting; pressing without stripping off the leaves gives more syrup but less sugar, and makes trouble in defecating; the lower ten inches of the stalk have much saccharine value, contrary to prevalent opinion. Detailed experiences of numerous growers who took part in the animated discussions of the two days' session-which was twice as largely attended as that of last year-were varied, if not contradictory. Some preference was given to Western seed ; instances were cited of advantageous sporting if not of hybridization of the plants. One speaker observed best crop results "from sandy or light gravelly loam in this latitude." Manufactory expressions showed equally varied opinion and practice, all of which gave Dr. Collier good occasion to urge constant personal tests of the many questions still to be settled. He doubts if we are yet " anywhere near the best methods." and he, therefore, properly deprecated an attempt, unsuccessfully made, to obtain from the meeting an indorsement of a particular patented process. There was also timely consideration of best ways

and means for getting the syrup and sugar upon the market. One suggestion to this end was the formation of Boards of Trade at central points; and the need of striving for uniformity in goods was forcibly presented. Altogether, the occasion was significant and encouraging in the progress of the new industry, "We can have all the sugar we want if we take the right course to get it," said Dr. G. C. Caldwell, and he declared that glucose, while good enough for beer-brewing and for foolish people who feed on cheap candy, is not tolerable in legitimate domestic use. Cane sugar, two and one-half times sweeter than glucose, is more widely distributed in the vegetable world, and the millennial time may come when we shall adulterate glucose with cane sugar. "In raising sorghum the farmer produces nothing narcotle or deleterious," said President A. G. Williams, of Westmoreland; in selling syrup or sugar he does not deplete his soil as in shipping off hay, or wheat, or corn, especihe return the bagasse to the land from which he took it. The president also pointed out that what has been done in the State was without spur of legislative bounty, and also despite the opposition of General Le Duc's successor.

But why, we venture to inquire, should he or anybody else interpose with broom or sickle? If the rising tide is indeed the Atlantic, it cannot be swept back or mowed down; if it is only a spring freshet, it will flow itself away. If we can increase the small fraction of home-grown sugar to more than the present one-eighth of our need; contribute generously to the annual forty-five pounds demanded by each of our sweet-loving people; retain for our own udustry a large part if not all of the half million dollars which our sugar costs daily, it will be obvions gain in several directions. The beet was not always in repute abroad, from a practical saccharine point of view, and yet to-day two-fifths of the world's supply comes from that lowly source. It is said to have cost Napoleon eighty cents a pound to make France's first beet-sugar, in 1811, and last year that country stood third—Germany and Hungary leading-in contribution of the aggregate 1,930,000 tons. Perhaps our people (at least outside of California, where, in Alvarado, a notable beetsugar success is maintained) are not humble enough to get down to the back-work of root-weeding; if they can secure satisfactory results by the easier, upright way of tall sorghum, who shall fairly for-

A meeting to be held at Steinway Hall this evening under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society, an organization of the Episcopal Church, is to be addressed by speakers as widely apart as the Rev. Dr. Crosby and Rabbi Gottheil, and is likely by demanding (among other things) legislation such as it is safe to say no community in this age will long acquiesce in. But, meantime, such laws as we already have are openly defied or habitually broken. This scandal should be speedily ended, and if the meeting to-night can devote its energies to this end, it will be doing a good work. The names of the speakers and other details will be found elsewhere in our columns.

PERSONAL.

Professor James B. Thayer, of Harvard, sails for

Miss Emily Faithfull, who has been lecturing in the West, is now spending a few days in this city before fulfilling similar engagements in Pennsyl-Mr. Otis Munroe, the oldest grain and flour mer

chant in Boston, is seriously ill. He is eighty-six years old, and up to the commencement of his present filness had never lost a business day. The Marquis of Lorne while in California had several dozen quails shipped from that State to the

head-keeper on the Inverary moors, with a view to having them acclimated in Scotland. General Sheridan is said to be already house hunting in Washington in anticipation of succeeding General Sherman net only as Generalissimo of

the American Armies, but also, in a measure, as one of the social lions of the capital. Luther Roby, the venerable printer and publisher of New-Hampshire, whose death has already been announced, was also for many years actively intersted in the Concord granite quarries, the Lynde-berough glassworks and the plumbago mines of

A movement is afoot for the erection of a colossal bronze statue of Martin Luther in front of the Memorial Lutheran Church in Washington. It is proposed to have the work unveiled, if possible, on November 10 next, the four hundredth anniversary of the great reformer's birth.

Announcement is made of the betrothal of the Countess Gisela Welsersheimb and the Baron George Washington, son of the Baron Maximilian Washington, of Gratz, Austria. This Washington family is a branch of the old English stock of that

name, from which came the illustrious first Presi-The recent sale of some of the late Edwin For-

staff brought out a cartoon representing all the citrejoicing, save Dohn, who pined in solitude, improoned by the crinoline of Caroline! This Kaises
Wilhelm saw, and was so tickled by the fun that
he spoke to Bismarck about it and had Dohn at
once set at liberty.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is stated that George O. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist." when he arrives in England, will take steps to organize a religious movement in opposition to the Saivation Army.

For many years Birmingham, England, had no Board of Health, and the death-rate was very high. Recently a Board of Health was established, and 2,800 lives are saved in consequence every year. As about five persons are ill for every one who dies, it is estimated that about 14,000 people are well in Briningham who would otherwise have lost time by being ill.

A few years ago, associations known as Bands of Mercy" were formed in England, the object of which was to inculcate and promote kindness to animais. They have achieved a great success, especially in teaching children to show kindness to the dumb creation. The Earl of Shaftesbury is at the head of the orgauization. More recently, organizations of the same character have been formed in this country, especially in Massachusotts, and some of the most prominent men in that State are interested in the movement. The Rev. Thomas Timmins, who has been identified of the movement in England, has come to this country, where he will remain to labor in the cause.

It is said that there is a boy eight years of age in Arkansas who has never been known to address his father either directly or indirectly. The parents are highly respected, and are people of some refinement. The strategy of the boy, to avoid speaking to his father, is more than equal to that of both his parents and the other members of the family, who have laid all manner of plans to force him into a single utterance of his father's name. Upon one occasion they planned not to get him any boots until he asked for them like the others, but this was a failure also, for he went on through the snow with his bare feet just as though he were in callskin to his knees. He has a profound respect for his father, and will follow him about the farm for a whole day at a time.

James Healey, his wife and young son, living in Batavia, N. Y., retired at the usual hour a week aglast Saturday night. Says The Rochester Democrat: "A coal-stove was situated in an adjoining room, and during the night so much coal-gas escaped from it that the sleepers were rendered insensible, and in that condition they remained until Monday morning. Mrs. Healey regained consciousness about 7 o'clock, when she arose and prepared breakfast. She was suffering from a violent headache, and she noticed that the fire in the stove which warmed the sitting-room, off from which they which warmed the sitting-room, off from which they siept, was out. About 8 o'clock she callied her husband and son, who responded and at their meal. They all supposed it was Sunday, and Mr. Healey, who is employed on the railroad, put on his best sut, expecting to go to church with his wife, but her head pained her so that she concluded to remain at home. Therefore Mr. Healey stayed around the house. Late in the afternoon another son, who had been out of town, returned home, and the family discovered their error and realized that they had slept thirty-six hours."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democrats exhibit more activity in preparing for the next Presidential campaign than the Republicans do. An unusual quietude pervades the ranks of the latter party. Nobedy seems to be troubling himself about laying wires for himself or for anyone else. The country has not witnessed so much indifference in this respect by a dominant party in thirty years probably. It is a wise course, however, as well as good party policy. The people do not care to be bothered with the subject now and prefer to postpone the whole business another year. The Republicans are disposed to give them the needed rest.

Solon Chase's calm faith in Greenbackism pure and simple is one of the anomalies of politics. Defeat never discourages him and the smaller his party becomes the more his zeal increases. His State Committee, which is about all there is left of the organization, convened in Maine last week and passed resolutions favoring a National Convention in Chicago, July 4, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. A campaign of sixteen months is a long time through which to maintain the zeal of the faithful, but considering the task the Greenbackers will have before them it is brief enough.

Mr. N. A. Plympton, whom Governor Butler has nominated for Insurance Commissioner of Massa-chusetts, made a few remarks at the Democratic banquet in Boston last Thursday evening promising to work faithfully for a Democratic victory in the State this year. The Boston Transcript comments as follows : " The council, if it confirms Mr. Plympton's nomination, will have to meet the charge of placing in an important State position meet the energe of placing in an important state position a man who, before the second month of the year has passed, predicts a Democratic victory next fall as the result of the efforts he and a few others are making. Let the Executive Council at and by their Republican constit-uents and refuse confirmation to every such Butler manager as Mr. Plympton."

The outcome of temperance legislation this winter will probably be meagre. Maine is the only State which has so far submitted a prohibitory amendment to the people. A similar proposition in Indiana and Minnesota has failed. The subject has got into a bad tangle in Ohio and the result is involved in doubt. The strenuous efforts to establish prohibition in Iowa have been brought to naught by the courts, and in Kansas petitions are being presented to the Legislature urging it to repeal he prohibitory clause in the Constitution as, it is islaned, the people pronounced against it in last fall's section. On the whole the advocates of prohibition are of likely to derive much encouragement from this win-

The Democratic papers are in a muddled state of mind over the Tartif bill. Some of them are anxious to see it defeated and to have the whole subject turned over to the next House which, one paper is presumptuous enough to say, was chosen on the tariff issue. Other papers make an amusing attempt to defend the course of their party in Congress and try to throw the responsibility for any failure upon the Republicans. About the only honest statement from a Democratic source comfrom The New Orleans Picagune. It frankly says "the Democrats have not been able to lay down any general line of policy that would secure the co-operation of a matority of both Houses. They have had no plan of camjority of both Houses. They have had no plan of campaign and have not always recognized their leaders. Neither on the old Democratic line of policy, tariff for revenue only, or on the middle ground of tariff reform, has there been unity of action. Nor has there been such harmony of sentiment on the question of internal revenue as to enable the Democrats to settle the whole subject by cutting off the war relic of taxation on domestic products and industries."

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE FRUIT OF DISHONESTY.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

Capitalists will probably look upon Tennessee as an excellent place from which to stay away. The man who would now invest in the securities of such a Common wealth would be regarded with mingled feelings of pity and curiosity. His simplicity would be so chillike and bland as to discountenance the far-famed smile of Ah Sin.

MR. WATTERSON INDUIGES IN A FLIGHT OF

MR. WATTERSON INDUIGES IN A FLIGHT OF FANCY.

From a Speech before the Tennessee Lepislature.
Go into the iron mills of Pennsylvania, the great factories of Massachusetts and New-Jersey-all loaded down by protection- and what do we see it wasee not merely a mass of gaunt men and women buddled in the darkest dens of misery and squalor, but boys and girls, from seven to the years old on to youthhood, shaving eight and ten hours a day for the scanfiest means of subasslence. Is it not because the head of the family cannot earn enough to support it? Is it not because the father and mether, by their united efforts, cannot eke father and mether, by their united efforts cannot exheat a fivelihood without recruiting their cheries with the toil of the children? Yet this is the proud rethins of prosperity and plenty which protection annually arrays, and for whose dear sake it would tax the country from five to eight hundred milions of bounty. And when these poor wretches, for whose security against the posters of their tuskmasters a perpetual embeddy, are driven to the wail—when they turn like hungry beasts inport their pursuers and rehel—the troops are called out to shoot them down, and the bill of expenses and particulars is coolly sent to the rest of us to may. This is what they call "protecting our home industries."

The recent sale of some of the late Edwin Forrest's effects in Philadelphia recalls a singular circomstance concerning his estate. Pending the divorce proceedings between him and his wife he
deeded his property in equal shares to his three
sisters. Soon one of the sisters died, and her share
reverted to the other two and to Edwin. Then the
second sister died, and her share, with what had
been left to her by the first sister, came to the third
sister and to Edwin. Finally the remaining sister
died, and Edwin Forrest, being the sole heir, again
became possessed of all the estate he had deeded
away.

An interesting reminiscence comes to hand of the
late Ernst Dohn, Editor of the Berlin Kladderadatch.
Some years ago, when the Princess Caroline of
Reuss secured a dowry for her daughter by imposing a tax of \$5,000 upon the citizens of her prepostorously petty principality, he "improved the oceasion" by writing and publishing a satifical poem,
which was received with hearty guffaws by the
public, but which greatly incensed the Princess.
She brought allies lant against Dohn, and succeeded in having him sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment, despite his protest that the
punishment was too great for an offense against so petty a personage,
and that for it he ought to have the
privilege of
abusing the Prince Minister himself. To jail he
went, and a few days later home in triumpn came
that for it he ought to have the privilege of
abusing the Prince Minister himself. To jail he
went, and a few days later home in triumpn came
the troops to Berlin from the Schleswig campaign.
Thereupon his colleagues on the Kladderodatsch